

Best Methods For Teaching Temperance

By Jean Adams Haynes, Teacher of English in Sunnyside High School, Wilkinsville, S. C.

(This essay received \$50 in gold in the teachers' prize essay contest of methods of teaching temperance.)

"Temperance means, first, moderation in healthful indulgence; and secondly, abstinence from things dangerous, as the use of intoxicating wines." With this definition given by Xenophon in his "Memorabilia," as basis, the teachers in the grades, high schools, colleges, universities, are searching to know how such temperance instruction can best be imparted to their students.

With almost prophetic sight, Francis Willard wrote: "In the school of the future, carefully trained hygienists will be steadily at work studying the habits of the children and teaching them on scientific grounds how they may form those upon which physical sanity is conditional. The decalogue of health must be learned in our public schools." Today every state has a law requiring scientific temperance to be taught in its schools; many have special teachers of temperance, and the teaching profession is in the forefront of the battle against the use of alcoholic beverages.

The first requirement in teaching temperance is for the instructor to be on fire! No lukewarm lackadaisical, sermonizing, canting man or woman should presume to handle such tools, with which character is being built. The teacher must not only know the history of the "liquor institution"; the effect of alcohol on health; its startling toll of insanity, disease and death; its iniquitous drain on national resources; its burden laid upon labor; its grasp on social, political and governmental institutions; and its insidious opposition to education—this knowledge alone is insufficient. He who would teach must come, as did the prophet of old, fresh from an altar where the live coal has touched his lips and when all was a tremble at the presence of the living God. For, like Isaiah's, this message, too, is for a people who hear without understanding and see without perceiving.

Is it possible for every teacher to be thus "fired"? Yes. Knowledge begets enthusiasm, and knowledge is pressing its acceptance through books, magazines, bulletins, charts, pamphlets, and the daily press, eager to be transmitted by the living voice, the animated face the sparkling eye of an intelligent sympathetic teacher. His library is incomplete without several standard books on the subject of temperance, and his mail should bring him reports from the most recent victories for prohibition.

As in all teaching, that on temperance should be graded. In the primary classes the story form is accepted by educators as the best. Literature abounds with material which may readily be adapted for the lower grades. Bible stories, of course, come first. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"—that treasure house—gives King Arthur, whose only fault was that he had no fault; Sir Galahad, whose strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure; Sir Gareth, who humbled himself that he might be exalted. In "Ivanhoe" come pictures of the "Saxon hero" who drowned the sense of his half year's hunger and thirst in one day of gluttony and drunkenness. "The King and His Wonderful Castle" furnishes suggestions for a whole series of lessons. History and biography, as well as mythology, are rich with lessons for temperance teaching, and illustrative lesson manuals are ready for the teacher's use. But if these were exhausted, the daily papers furnish items usable in the school room during the temperance lessons. The re-telling of the story by the child and, later, the reproduction writing impresses the lesson. Memorizing poems and singing songs full of temperance truth will bear fruits for sobriety and right living in other ways.

Children use their eyes more than their ears, hence an exhibit appealing to sight will be most effective for them and their parents. Charts, pictures, stereopticons and various object lessons will occur to the well-informed teacher, and the children themselves will invent ways to illustrate the subject. One school bought a pantograph and enlarged some of the best pictures for posters. These were used not only in the school, but in the churches, and hung in conspicuous places to help forward temperance sentiment in a campaign for prohibition. The prepared charts are splendid, but for a few cents the teacher can make his own charts enlisting the pupils' aid and interests, in noting the effect of alcohol and tobacco on plant and animal life.

One poster compares the figures given by Professor Demme, of Stuttgart, in his study of the history of ten fam-

ilies of drunkards and ten temperance families for ten years. He shows how the use of alcohol by the parents decreased the birth rate, caused excessive infant mortality, resulted in insanity, epilepsy, nervousness, poor health and dwarfish physique. Facts and figures are most convincing—to some, they are strong or than moral suasion. Picture what one lushed of corn produces when made into whiskey; contrast with its use as food. On a bulletin board print in bold type recent successes for prohibition sentiment: "King George for Prohibition"; "Czar Nicholas Banishes Vodka"; "Italy Prohibits the Sale of Strong Drink"; "No More Absinthe," says France; "The President of France a Teetotaler"; "Eighteen American States Vote Out the Liquor Traffic"; "1,500 'Ad' Men Cheer for Curb on Drink"; "Physicians and Business Men Back of the Prohibition Movement."

Have the school room and halls blazing with temperance light. Experiments, too, that have been made in the school room may be prepared or repeated at the exhibit. With a pile of bread, potato, some grains of barley—or with various fruits—demonstrate how alcohol is made. Explain about the yeast plants that are floating in the air. Make tests similar to those of Dr. Richardson's with the jelly fish, and Dr. Abel's with animals. Use the animal life—tadpole, flea or frog—most accessible. Place one in a jar of water, the other in a jar of water to which a small quantity of alcohol is added. Note effects. Make this same experiment on two plants in different pots; the one moistened for a week or two with water and alcohol droops and dies. Show that all liquors have alcohol in them, and that neither animals nor plants can thrive when fed this poison.

Presenting temperance subjects interestingly to children is most helpful. Let each pupil have a blank book cover decorated by himself on which he prints: "The Architect." If he cannot draw, he will be interested in finding pictures to illustrate the pages for each lesson. Here is reproduced the teacher's talks on building these temples—our bodies, the material used, where found, and how to get them. "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" inspires a child with the desire to have that temple not only beautiful but clean and strong. Various helps for these are obtainable from the Sunday School Times Publishing Company, from the National Women's Christian Temperance Union headquarters, from the Temperance Educational Quarterly, manuals for teaching temperance, and from the different texts on hygiene in the schools. This kind of book is most interesting to children, even in high school grades.

As the pupils advance, temperance instruction, without leaving the foundations, will broaden in scope. Always, however, the voice of science will be heard declaring against alcoholic beverages. Children of larger growth are intensely interested in stories of experiments such as Dr. Hodgson Clark University conducted with the cocker spaniels; or the tests of efficiency in marksmanship given by the Swedish government; or contests between alcoholic and non-alcoholic soldiers marching cited by the German officials; or the effects of alcohol on typewriters, as noted by Dr. Aschaffenburg of Heidelberg; show that use of tobacco lowers scholarship, as proved by Dr. Holmes of the University of Pennsylvania. Such information—all of which is easily obtainable—forces students to realize that "self reverence, self knowledge, self control, these three lead life to sovereign power."

A study of the order of brain development, such as Dr. W. A. Chaplin, M. P., suggests is wonderfully impressive. He shows that alcohol has a specific affinity for the brain centers and begins its fatal seiges first on the highest, latest developed centers, that in which conscience resides. This inhibition center degenerates, and self control and self restraint disappear. Knowledge may sit on its tottering throne for a while, but it, too, yields to the onslaughts of the enemy, topples down and leaves the former man a slave, chained to obey the mandates of his lustiest nature.

After learning that alcohol is often responsible for hereditary insanity, a large part of tuberculosis of the lungs, pneumonia, heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, cirrhosis of the liver, and other fatal ailments—bringing the conservative estimate of its annual death toll up to 66,000 in the United States alone—the student becomes convinced that if for no other reason than the prevention of bodily affliction, prohibition of liquor drinking would be amply justified.

But the teaching of temperance would be incomplete did it confine itself to portraying the effects of alcohol on the human body, full as this field is. In the high schools and colleges further study will prove that the alcohol question presents itself at every corner to every man and woman desirous of solving the great social, economic and political problems of the world. Mill says, "All trade is a social act." The traffic that supplies drink is almost exclusively social. Note how the saloon becomes a social center, "the poor man's club," and how reformation of the saloon always fails. Combine temperance instruction with work in the English classes. Have essays written on such subjects as "Drinking among the Greeks and Romans"; "Intemperance in Bible Lands"; "Intemperance in the Days of the Puritans and Pilgrims"; "Alcohol and Good Fellowship"; "How the Liquor Problem Has Developed." Introduce debates on subjects following such a series of essays; for example, debate: Resolved: That throughout history temperance has grown with civilization.

Another series of lessons may be based on the study of the public cost of liquor—the waste it entails. Different colored ribbons or lines may indicate the amount of money spent for bread, meat, gum, tobacco, whiskey and for missions and education. It will be found that the annual cost to the American people is now more than \$1,700,000,000—\$18 on every man,

woman and child in the United States. Nine dollars tax on every family, over \$300 for every family that drinks. In England, Germany, Austria and most other European nations, the people drink more heavily than in America. What a burden on the nation! What a waste of this expenditure does the farmer—the man who raises the grain and the fruits that make the liquor get? How much would he be able to do if the traffic should cease? What factors make the profit to the liquor dealer unusually large? Can we afford to license saloons? Such questions answered by classes will send them to libraries for research and open avenues for advancing temperance doctrine. Here, too, should be included notes of how small is the share of the wage earners engaged in handling liquor and what proportion of this outlay goes to the government by which it is maintained.

Special stress should be laid on the fact, however, that the greatest economic burden caused by liquor is not the money spent at the saloon, but the reduction in the producing capacity of the nation. Show its burden on labor. Quote John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, who says: "The average working man does not yet earn enough money to give his family all the comforts they deserve. He has no money to spend on drink without robbing his family." How does drink affect wages? On which side is the saloon, labor capital? "What should a government do with a traffic that wastes wealth and capital and injures labor?" Write essays on "Drink the Enemy of the Worker"; "How to Make the Working Man Appreciate the Consequences of Drink." Make a list of prominent business houses that will not employ a drinking man, and insurance companies that charge higher rates for such risks. Hold quizzes to show that the saloon is a losing proposition for the social and economic welfare of any people.

Still another course of lectures may take the liquor traffic as found in politics and government. Why is the traffic in politics? How does the saloon control votes? What are the evidences of its corruption in politics? In morals? What is the saloon power? Ask a lawyer to address the school on such themes, and have students report on same.

After a foundation is laid by intelligent study, pupils of all classes are prepared to appreciate how alcohol affects moral ideals and all movements for the spiritual good of man. Have the pupils make a list of the chief pleasures furnished by alcohol and the saloon and a list of the chief miseries. Compare them. How does liquor affect mission work? How affect character? In what way is the saloon the worst enemy of the public school? Why and how should schools and churches fight the saloon? Offer prizes for the best papers on some of these.

For the most, these "methods" have been looking primarily towards the school room. But many apply as well to teaching communities, counties, states, nations. For broader public work, the prize essays as conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and anti-liquor league in county and state are excellent. Nothing perhaps stirs a big crowd more than the contests in oratory and in song arranged by the Women's Christian Temperance Union contest department. Lectures, clinics, special programs for Independence day, public debates, press departments, expositions, are all powerful agents to teach the truths concerning alcohol, the arch deceiver, the greatest enemy to individual and national grandeur.

Who is to fight this worldwide battle? They are coming; many have arrived. Whence? From the schools of the many lands. As our own national superintendent of scientific temperance instruction sings it: "Not she who rocks the cradle, But she who holds the rule; The mighty fate of empires Lies with the public school." Are you, teacher, enlisted in this army? Your head is convinced; is your heart throbbing with eagerness to lodge in the pupils entrusted to you an intense ambition to help win a speedy victory over alcohol? Are they believing that "right day will win"? Are they singing:

"It's a long way to prohibition, But a sure way to go; It's the best way to bring salvation To the greatest land I know." Then you, too, may sit in the councils of nations and wield a power at which angels may wonder.

NEWS OF RITCHIE COUNTY IS TOLD

Sunday Telegram's Correspondent at Ellenboro Writes Breezy News Letter.

ELLENBORO, Mar. 4.—The Republican county executive committee of Ritchie county met today at Harrisville and plans for the coming campaign were discussed. The meeting was largely attended.

B. S. Say, of Finch, has purchased the old oil lease on the George Miller farm, near League, and will clean it out and try to increase the production.

Attorney C. D. Forrer, of Parkersburg, a special commissioner, has sold the lease owned by the Neal Oil Company, consisting of the W. S. and J. C. McGregors lease, small oil well, together with oil well machinery, to Hennehan and Halon, well known Sistersville operators, for \$3,000. The property is located on Bond creek, three miles north of Ellenboro.

M. Naughton, Cornwallis oil well contractor, has sold a large gasser and lease on Lynn Camp run. It is said he received \$10,000 for his holding in this property.

The Imperial Oil and Gas Products Company, who drilled in the fine producer on the Willis Keith farm a few weeks ago, and shut it in, are now about ready to open the well and start other work. The delay was caused by a valuable bit of territory being released, just ahead of the big gusher, the heirs living in Oklahoma and California, but Superintendent John H. Mann and Joseph Hartman, Jr., have recently returned from a trip west, and it is said they have secured the lease and will start two additional wells at once.

Miss Lavina Engle, of Washington, D. C., field secretary for the national woman suffrage association, visited Parkersburg February 23, to meet the suffragists of Ritchie county.

The February term of circuit court has adjourned, and was devoted to chancery business. A judgment was rendered against the Electric Undercurrent Company in favor of the Manhattan Brass Company for \$48.65; also one against the Premier Glass Company and Geo. George Quertimont for \$1,476.22 in favor of E. W. Crellin et al.

Elsworth Satterfield, of Connellsville, Pa., has been visiting here this week, having been summoned to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hartley Satterfield, which occurred at Hebron.

Mrs. W. D. Herndon, of Harrisville, is a visitor in Buckhannon this week.

County court will convene Monday for the purpose of appointing registrars and transacting any other business that may come before it.

Mrs. Mary J. Vannoy, wife of the Rev. J. S. Vannoy, the popular Harrisville minister, died at her home last Saturday, aged 56 years. Her death was caused by an aggravated case of la grippe. Mrs. Vannoy was a devout Christian and a prominent Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker.

Emmett H. DeLaney is busy this week getting his new store room in shape on Wager street.

Joseph Millhaur, one of the hustling citizens of the Highland district, who last summer purchased a valuable dairy farm just on the outskirts of Parkersburg, has concluded to remain in Ritchie county. He has sold his Wood county property and purchased a large portion of the famous McGregors farm, located a short distance above Highland, and reputed to be about the finest soil in the county.

Hennehan and Halon, oil and gas producers, have purchased the oil and gas production near Harrisville, of Joseph Hartman, Jr., of Pittsburg. The sale includes the leases of Hawkins, Pierpoint, Harris, Tapp, Moats and Cokeley.

Owing to the condition of the country roads in this section, A. J. Glass had the misfortune to lose a valuable draft horse Wednesday. The horse caught its leg in a hole, broke it and the animal was shot to relieve its suffering.

Attorney Homer Adams has returned from a business trip to Clarksburg.

Mrs. Thomas Elsworth Dye, of Marietta, O., who has been a guest of her brother, Sam P. Rogers, has returned to her home in the Buckeye state.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church met at the home of Mrs. S. D. Riley, in the John Wigner building, Thursday afternoon.

The condition of Dr. Charles L. Boyers, who has been critically ill, continues to grow better. His brother, Dr. Will Boyers, of Fairmont, has returned to his home.

The Ritchie County Fair Association has made application for membership in the West Virginia-Pennsylvania racing circuit. This circuit has a very compact and desirable membership and the local organization will be fortunate to be admitted to membership.

Joe G. Dawson spent the last week at Bremen, O., looking after interests of the Carter Oil Company.

Miss Helen Lininger, of Harrisville, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Clyde Law, at Clarksburg.

Alex Foreman, of Morgantown, state manager of the Woodmen of the World, who has been spending a few days among the lodges in Ritchie county, has returned to his home.

"Dick" Fitzwater, popular news dealer, has moved into the E. H. DeLaney dwelling, in the west end.

"Grandma" Law, mother of M. L. Law, died at Lawford a few days ago, aged 88 years.

Mrs. L. L. Headley, of Pittsburg, who has been the guest of her parents, B. D. Latimer and wife, at Harrisville, has returned to her home city.

Harlan B. Reed, well known traveling man, has a three cornered job now, as besides representing the Conservative Life Insurance Company, of Wheeling, he still represents the McGregors China Company and the Lamberville, N. J., brand of rubber goods.

Miss Nan Carpenter is employed in the county clerk's office, assisting in indexing records.

A centrifugal pump that has been invented in England is said to handle unsewered sewage of a consistency that would choke any other type of pump.

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French Dry and Steam
Cleaning
412 N. 5th St.
Work called for and Delivered.

HIGHEST COURT DECIDES CASES

Holds That Fright from a Train Regularly Run Does Not Entitle to Damage.

CHARLESTON, Mar. 4.—Seven decisions were announced this week by the supreme court of appeals, two of them being from Kanawha, two from Harrison, two from Lewis and one from Mineral county. The judgment of the Kanawha circuit court was affirmed in the case of the South Penn Oil Company and others against the Blue Creek Development Company and others.

An oil and gas lease on fifty acres of valuable land on Blue creek is involved. A large number of persons were interested in the outcome of the case, the clerk of the court having received many telephone inquiries about it in the last few days. The syllabus of the opinion, by Judge Williams, is as follows:

"1. To have the effect of constructive notice to subsequent purchasers, a deed must be duly executed and properly acknowledged or proven before it is recorded.

"2. A deed containing a certificate of acknowledgement unsigned by the notary, by whom the acknowledgement purports to have been taken, and not otherwise proven, is not a recordable paper.

"3. The admission of a deed and an unsigned certificate of acknowledgement thereon to record, by the clerk of the county court, and transcribing it into the record book, does not constitute such deed a part of the record, so as to affect a subsequent purchaser of the land thereby conveyed with constructive notice thereof.

"4. Where, in a suit involving conflicting interests in land, plaintiff introduces in evidence an original deed on which is endorsed the clerk's certificate admitting it and the certificate of acknowledgement thereon to record, such certificate of acknowledgement bearing the notary's signature, and the defendant presents in evidence a copy thereof, attested by the clerk, showing the certificate of the notary to be unsigned, a discrepancy is thereby shown to exist in the documentary evidence of the record, and parol evidence is admissible to determine whether or not the notary's certificate was signed before or after the deed was admitted to record. Evidence in such cases does not collaterally as to all the record, but is proper to determine what is the true record.

"5. He who asserts that another purchased with notice of his superior right, has the burden of proving such notice, either actual or constructive; while such other must prove that he is a complete purchaser for a valuable consideration.

"6. This court will not reverse a finding of fact on conflicting oral testimony, unless such finding is against the clear preponderance of the evidence."

In the case of Kunkle against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from Harrison county, the decree of the lower court was reversed and the action was dismissed; Mason, judge.

"While the plaintiff was riding his horse along the public road, parallel to and adjoining the railroad, and while a freight train consisting of forty or fifty loaded cars was passing along the railroad, the horse, frightened at the noise or from the sight of the moving engine and cars, became unmanageable and beyond the control of the rider.

The rider got off the horse and turned it loose near the railroad track and the horse ran near the railroad tracks and by the side of the moving train in the same direction the train was running for about a half a mile, and then jumped over an embankment and was killed.

"No part of the train touched the horse; there was no unusual or unnecessary noise in the movement of the train, and no act of negligence on the part of the trainmen in operating the train. The railroad company under the circumstances is not liable for damages for the destruction of the horse."

The judgment of the Kanawha circuit court was reversed and the cause was remanded for a new trial in the case of Petty against the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company; Mason, judge. The syllabus is as follows:

"1. A corporation engaged in the business of mining and removing coal, and using cars in the mine for the purpose of hauling coal from one part of the mine to another, has the right to prevent, in a proper way, the employees working in the mine from riding on such cars.

"2. The defendant, a corporation engaged in the business of mining and removing coal, adopted the following rules for the government of its employees, namely: 'Rule No. 14: All persons who ride upon the incline or upon any car, engine or motor, do so at their own risk.' 'Rule No. 15: No employee shall travel to or from his work upon any slope, plane or motor road when any other road is provided or may be used, and employees shall also avoid as far as possible using any haulway in traveling to or from their work, but where it becomes necessary to travel any slope, plane or motor road, or haulway employees must use every precaution to prevent accident to themselves and others.' Held: That if such corporation shall knowingly and habitually permit its employees to disregard such rules, it may be presumed that the rules have been suspended.

"3. A corporation engaged in mining and removing coal, cannot relieve itself from responsibility for damages sustained by its employees, caused by the negligence of the employer, by adopting and promulgating a rule such as rule fourteen quoted above, which does not forbid employees riding on the employer's cars while at work in the mine, but seeks to make the employees assume all risks, and thereby relieve the employer from responsibility for damages caused by its own negligence.

"4. When a coal company adopts a rule for the government of persons working in its mines, such as rule fourteen quoted above, and notwithstanding the rule permits its employees to ride on its cars while at

no right of action in the plaintiff, the appellate court will not remand the case for amendment of the declaration, nor for new trial, but will reverse the judgment, set aside the finding, sustain the demurrer to the special count and render a judgment nil capiat."

The decree of the Harrison circuit court was affirmed in the case of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company; Miller, judge. The syllabus is as follows:

"1. When a demand, whether arising out of the relationship of principal and surety or upon contract, express or implied, is purely a legal one, and not requiring the intervention of a court of equity for its enforcement, equity is without jurisdiction to grant relief.

"2. But where there is no privity of contract between the parties, but the demand is based upon principles of equity and justice, as for fraud or participation by defendant in a breach of trust by a fiduciary, equity will take jurisdiction at the suit of the beneficiary or cestui que trust, or at the suit of a surety of such fiduciary and by substitution grant relief against an intermeddler with the trust funds.

"3. The mere fact that checks payable to an administrator in his fiduciary character are offered for deposit in a bank, and, by direction of the fiduciary, credited to his individual account, is not sufficient to charge the bank with notice of fraudulent intent of the fiduciary to misappropriate the trust fund, or to require the bank to supervise the subsequent distribution of the funds, and to render it liable for the default of the fiduciary.

"4. Unless there be something in the character of the account of such fiduciary to individualize it, a bank has ordinarily no right to exercise a supervisory control over the funds on deposit, nor to refuse payment of the fiduciary's checks drawn against his account.

"5. To render a bank liable in such cases for the default or misappropriation of funds by a fiduciary deposited to his individual or fiduciary account, the bank must have participated in the fraud or misappropriation, as by appropriating the funds, or receiving payment out of such fund on the individual indebtedness of the fiduciary to it, or by otherwise co-operating in the fraud of the fiduciary."

MILES OUTLINES HIS PREPAREDNESS PLAN



General Nelson A. Miles.

A regular army of 150,000 men organized to the minute and readily capable of expansion under the same officers into an army of 400,000 on a fighting footing, with the national guard organized on identical lines, and an ample number of submarines and seaplanes, constitute the fundamentals of the preparedness plan of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, veteran of the Civil war, Indian fighter and one time commanding general of the army.

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Relieve promptly Headache and Neuralgia without affecting the heart.

Especially recommended for headache accompanied by a nauseated condition of the stomach commonly known as "sick headache."

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